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# REISSUE PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

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Address to: OCOAOE	IN 60 PEAGENE	First Na	med Inventor	Thiow Ken		
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# VIDEO CODING METHOD AND DECODING METHOD AND DEVICES THEREOF

#### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 1. Field of the Invention

This invention can be used in low bit rate video coding for tele-communicative applications. It improves the temporal frame rate of the decoder output as well as the overall picture quality.

#### 2. Related art of the Invention

In a typical hybrid transform coding algorithm such as the ITU-T Recommendation H.261 [1] and MPEG [2] motion compensation is used to reduce the amount of temporal redundancy in the sequence. In the H.261 coding scheme. If the frames are coded using only forward prediction, hereafter referred to as P-frames. In the MPEG coding scheme, some frames are coded using bi-direction prediction, hereafter referred to as B-frames. B-frames improve the efficiency of the coding scheme. Now the [1] is ITU-T Recommendation H.261 (Formerly CCITT Recommendation H.261) Codes for audiovisual services at px64 kbit/s Geneva. 1990, and the [2] is ISO/IEC 11172-2 1993. Information technology—Coding of moving pictures and associated audio for digital storage media at up to about 1.5 25 Mbit/s - Part 2: Video.

However, it introduces delay in the encoding and decoding, making it unsuitable for applications in the communicative services where delay is an important parameter. FIG. 1a and 1b illustrates the frame prediction of H.261 and MPEG as described above. A new method of coding involving the coding of the P and B frames as a single unit, hereafter referred to as the PB-frame, was introduced. In this scheme the blocks in the PB-frames are coded and transmitted together thus reducing the total delay. In fact the total delay should not be more than a scheme using forward prediction only but at half the frame rate.

FIG. 2a shows the PB-frame prediction. A PB-frame consists of two pictures being coded as one unit. The name PB comes from the name of picture types in MPEG where there are P-frames and B-frames. Thus a PB-frame consists of one P-frame which is predicted from the last decoded P-frame and one B-frame which is predicted both from the last decoded P-frame and the P-frame currently being decoded. This last picture is called B-frame because parts of it may be bi-directionally predicted from the past and future P-frame.

FIG. 2b shows the forward and bi-directional prediction for a block in the B-frame, hereafter referred to as a B-block. Only the region that overlaps with the corresponding block in the current P-frame, hereafter referred to as the P-block is bi-directionally predicted. The rest of the B-block is forward predicted from the previous frame. Thus only the previous frame is required in the frame store. The information from the P-frame is obtained from the P-block currently being decoded.

In the PB-block only the motion vectors for the P-block is transmitted to the decoder. The forward and backward motion vectors for the B-block is derived from the P motion so vectors. A linear motion model is used and the temporal reference of the B and P trame is used to scale the motion vector appropriately. FIG. 3a depicts the motion vector scaling and the formula is shown below.

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where

MV is the motion vector of the P-block.

MV<sub>F</sub> and MV<sub>B</sub> are the forward and backward motion vectors for the B-block.

 $TR_{\theta}$  is the increment in the temporal reference from the last P-frame to the current B-frame, and

TR<sub>p</sub> is the increment in the temporal reference from the last P-frame to the current P-frame.

Ourrently the method used in the prior art assumes a linear motion model. However this assumption is not valid in a normal scene where the motion is typically not linear. This is especially true when the camera shakes and when objects are not moving at constant velocities.

A second problem involves the quantization and transmission of the residual of the prediction error in the B-block Currently the coefficients from the P-block and the B-block are interleaved in some scanning order which requires the B-block efficients to be transmitted even when they are all zero. This is not very efficient as it is quite often that there are no residual coefficients to transmit (all coefficients are

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In order to solve the first problem, the current invention employs a delta motion vector to compensate for the nonlinear motion. Thus it becomes necessary for the encoder to perform an additional motion search to obtain the optimum delta motion vector that when added to the derived motion vectors would result in the best match in the prediction This delta motion vectors are transmitted to the decoder at the block level only when necessary. A flag is used to indicate to the decoder if there are delta motion vectors present for the B-block.

For the second problem, this invention also uses a flag to indicate if there are coefficients for the B-block to be decoded.

The operation of the Invention is described as follows.

40 FIG. 3a shows the linear motion model used for the derivation of the forward and backward motion vectors from the P-block motion vector and the temporal reference information As illustrated in FIG. 3b. this model breaks down when the motion is not linear. The derived forward and backward motion vector is different from the actual motion vector when the motion is not linear. This is especially true when objects in the scene are moving at changing velocities.

In the current invention the problem is solved by adding a small delta motion vector to the derived motion vector to compensate for the difference between the derived and true motion vector. Therefore the equations in (1) and (2) are now replaced by equations (3) and (4), respectively.

$$MV_F = TR_{\mu} L MVVTR_{\rho} - MV_{Orbita}$$
 (3)

$$MV_{g} = (TR_{g} - TR_{\rho} \times MV ) TR_{\rho} - MV_{Ortio}$$
(4)

where

MV is the motion vector of the P-block.

so MV Delse is the delta motion vector.

MV<sub>g</sub> and MV<sub>g</sub> are the new forward and backward motion vectors for the B-block according to the current invention

TR<sub>B</sub> is the increment in the temporal reference from the last P-frame to the current B-frame, and

TR<sub>p</sub> is the increment in the temporal reference from the last P-frame to the current P-frame.

Note: Equations (3) and (4) are used for the motion vector in the horizontal as well as the vertical directions. Thus the motion vectors are in pairs and there are actually two independent delta motion vectors, one each for the horizontal and vertical directions.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1a is a prior art which illustrates the prediction mode used in the ITU-T Recommendation H.261 Standard.

FIG. 1b is a prior art which illustrates the prediction mode used in the ISO-IEC/ITC MPEG Standard.

FIG. 2a illustrates the PB-frame prediction mode.

FIG. 2b illustrates the B-block bi-directional prediction mode.

FIG. 3a illustrates the linear motion model.

FIG. 3b illustrates the non-linear motion model of the current invention

FIG. 4 illustrates the encoder functionality block diagram. x

FIG. 5 illustrates the B-block bi-directional prediction functionality block diagram.

FIG. 6 illustrates the decoder functionaltity block diagram.

## PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

2:

The preferred embodiment of the current invention is described here. FIG. 4 illustrates the encoding functionality diagram. The present invention deals with the method for deriving the motion vectors for the B-block. The encoding functionality is presented here for completeness of the embodiment.

The encoding functionality block diagram depicts an encoder using a motion estimation and compensation for reducing the temporal redundancy in the sequence to be coded. The input sequences is organized into a first frame and pairs of subsequent frames. The first frame, hereafter referred to as the I-frame, is coded independent of all other frames. The pairs of subsequent frames, hereafter referred to as PB-frame, consist of a B-frame followed by a P-frame. The P-frame is forward predicted based on the previously reconstructed I-frame or P-frame and the B-frame is bi-directionally predicted based on the previously reconstructed I-frame or P-frame and the information in the current P-frame.

The input frame image sequence, 1, is placed in the Frame Memory 2. If the frame is classified as an I-frame or a P-frame it is passed through line 14 to the Reference Memory 3, for use as the reference frame in the motion sestimation of the next PB-frame to be predictively encoded. The signal is then passed through line 13 to the Block Sampling module 4, where it is partitioned into spatially non-overlapping blocks of pixel data for further processing.

If the frame is classified as an I-frame, the sampled blocks are passed through line 16 to the DCT module 7. If the frame is classified as a PB-frame, the sampled blocks are passed through line 17 to the Motion Estimation module 5. The Motion Estimation module 5 uses information from the Reference Frame Memory 3 and the current block 17 to eobtain the motion vector for that provides the best match for the P-block The motion vector and the local reconstructed frame. 12, are passed through line 19 and 20, respectively, to the Motion Compensation module 6. The difference image is formed by subtracting the motion compensated of decoded frame. 21, from the current P-block, 15. This signal is then passed through line 22 to the DCT module 7.

In the DCT module 7, each block is transformed into the DCT domain coefficients. The transform coefficients are passed through line 23 to Quantization module 8, where they are quantized. The quantized coefficients are then passed through line 24 to the Run-length & Variable Length Coding module 9. Here the coefficients are entropy coded to form the Output Bit Stream. 25.

If the current block is an I-block or a P-block, the quantized coefficients are also passed through line 26 to the Inverse Quantization module 10. The output of the Inverse Quantization 10. is then passed through line 27 to the Inverse DCT module 11. If the current block is an I-block then the reconstructed block is placed, via line 28, in the Local Decoded Frame Memory 12. If the current block is a P-block then the output of the Inverse DCT 29 is added to the motion compensated output 21, to from the reconstructed block 30. The reconstructed block 30, is then placed in the Local Decoded Frame Memory 12, for the motion compensation of the subsequent frames.

After the P-block have been locally reconstructed, the information is passed again to the Motion Compensation Module 6. where the prediction of the B-block is formed. FIG. 5 shows a more detailed functional diagram for the B-block prediction process. The P-motion vector derived in the Motion Estimation module 51, is passed through line 57 to the Motion Vector Scaling Module 53. Here the forward and backward motion vectors of the B-block is derived using 30 the formula (1) and (2), respectively. In the present embodiment, an additional motion search around these vectors is performed in the Delta Motion Search module 54. to obtain the delta motion vector. In this embodiment the motion vector is obtained by performing the search for all delta motion vector values between -3 and 3. The delta motion vector value that gives the best prediction in terms of the smallest mean absolute difference in the pixel values of the B-block and the prediction block is chosen. The predic-40 tion is formed in the Bi-directional Motion Compensation module 55, according to FIG. 2b using the information from the Local Decoded Frame Memory 52, and the Current Reconstructed P-block 50. In the bi-directional prediction. only information available in the corresponding P-block is used to predict the B-block. The average of the P-block information and the information from the Local Decoded Frame is used to predict the B-block. The rest of the B-block is predicted using information from the Local Decoded 50 Frame only.

The prediction difference block is then passed through line 22 to the DCT module 7. The DCT coefficients are then passed through line 23 to the Quantization module 8. The result of the Quantization module 8, is passed through line 55 24 to the Run-length & Variable Length Coding 9. In this module the presence of the delta motion vector and the quantized residual error in the Output Bitstream 25, is indicated a variable length code. NOB which is the acronym for No B-block This flag is generated in Run-length & 60 Variable Length Coding module 9 based on whether there are residual error in the Quantization module 8 and delta motion vectors found in the Delta Motion Search module 54 is not zero. Table: I provides the preferred embodiment of the variable length code for the NOB flag. The variable length 65 code of the NOB dag is inserted in the Output Bitstream. 25. prior to the delta motion vector and quantized residual error codes.

TABLE 1

	(Variable length code for the	NOB flag)	
мов	Quantized Residual Error Coded	Delta Motion Vectors Coded	5
0	No	No	
10	No	Yes	
110	Yes	No	
111	Yes	Yes	10

FIG. 6 shows the functional block diagram for the decoder. The Input Bit Stream 31. is passed to the Variable Length & Run Length Decoding module 32. The block and side information are extracted in this module. If the frame is a PB-frame then the bitstream is checked if any delta motion vector and/or quantized residual error coefficients present. The output of the module 32 is passed through line 37 to the Inverse Quantization module 33. The output of the Inverse Quantization 33. is then passed through line 38 to the Inverse DCT module 34. Here the coefficients are transformed back into the pixel values.

If the current frame is an I-frame then the output of Inverse DCT 34, is passed through line 39 and stored in the Frame Memory 42.

If the current frame is a PB-frame, the side information containing the motion vectors are passed through line 45 to the Motion compensation module 36. The motion Compensation module 36, uses this information and the information in the Local Decoded Memory, 35, to from the motion compensated signal, 44. This signal is then added to the output of the Inverse DCT module 34, to form the reconstruction of the P-block.

The Motion Compensation module 36, then uses the additional information obtained in the reconstructed P-block to obtain the bi-directional prediction for the B-block. The B-block is then reconstructed and placed in the Frame Memory. 42, together with the P-block.

By implementing this invention, the temporal frame rate 40 of the decoded sequences can be effectively doubled at a fraction of the expected cost in bit rate. The delay is similar to that of the same sequence decoded at half the frame rate.

As described above in the present invention a new predictive coding is used to increase the temporal frame rate 45 and coding efficiency without introducing excessive delay. Currently the motion vector for the blocks in the bi-directionally predicted frame is derived from the motion vector of the corresponding block in the forward predicted frame using a linear motion model. This however is not 50 effective when the motion in the image sequence is not linear. According to this invention, the efficiency of this method can be further improved if a non-linear motion model is used. In this model a delta motion vector is added to or subtracted from the derived forward and backward 55 motion vector, respectively. The encoder performs an additional search to determine if there is a need for the delta motion vector. The presence of this delta motion vector in the transmitted bitstream is signalled to the decoder which then takes the appropriate action to make use of the delta 60 motion vector to derive the effective forward and backward motion vectors for the bi-directionally predicted block.

What is claimed:

1. A method for encoding a sequence of video image frames comprising the steps of:

dividing a source sequence into a set of group of pictures.

each group of pictures comprising a first frame

(I-frame) followed by a plurality of pairs of predictively encoded frames (PB-frame pairs), each PB-frame pair having a corresponding P-block:

dividing each I-frame or PB-frame pair into a plurality of spatially non-overlapping blocks of pixel data:

encoding the blocks from the I-frame (I-blocks) independently from any other frames in the group of pictures;

predictively encoding the blocks from the second frame of the PB-frame pair (P-blocks), based on the I-blocks in the previous I-frame or the P-blocks in the previous PB-frame pair:

bi-directionally predictively encoding the blocks from the first frame of the PB-frame pair (B-blocks), based on the I-blocks in the previous I-frame or the P-blocks in the previous PB-frame pair and the corresponding P-block in the current PB-frame pair:

deriving a scaled forward motion vector and a scaled backward motion vector for the B-block by scaling the motion vector of the corresponding P-block in the current PB-frame pair:

obtaining a final forward motion vector for the B-block by adding a delta motion vector to the scaled forward motion vector: and

obtaining a final backward motion vector for the B-block by subtracting the delta motion vector from the scaled backward motion vector.

2. A method for encoding a sequence of video image frames according to claim 1. wherein

the scaling of the motion vector is based on a temporal reference of the first and second frames of the PB-frame pair.

3. A method for encoding a sequence of video image frames according to claim 1. further comprising the step of forming an encoded output, wherein the encoded output is a bitstream comprising:

temporal reference information for the first and second frames of the PB-frame pairs:

40 motion vector information for the P-blocks:

quantized residual error information for the P-blocks: delta motion vector information for the B-blocks; and quantized residual error information for the B-blocks.

4. A method for encoding a sequence of video image frames according to claim 3, wherein

the output bitstream contains additional information to indicate the presence of at least one of:

the delta motion vector information for the B-blocks; and
the quantized residual error information for the B-blocks.
5. A method for decoding a sequence of video image frames comprising the steps of:

decoding the compressed video image sequence as a set of group of pictures, each group of pictures comprising an I-frame followed by a plurality of PB-frame pairs, each PB-frame pair having a corresponding P-block:

decoding each I-frame or PB-trame pair into a plurality of spatially non-overlapping blocks of pixel data:

decoding the I-blocks from the I-frame independently from any other frames in the group of pictures:

predictively decoding the P-blocks from the second frame of the PB-frame pair based on the I-blocks in the previous I-frame or the P-blocks in the previous PB-frame pair:

bi-directionally predictively decoding the B-blocks from the first frame of the PB-frame pair based on the I-blocks in the previous I-frame or the P-blocks in the previous PB-frame pair and the corresponding P-block in the current PB-frame pair:

- deriving a scaled forward motion vector and a scaled backward motion vector for the B-block by scaling the 5 motion vector of the corresponding P-block in the current PB-frame pair:
- obtaining a final forward motion vector for the B-block by adding a delta motion vector to the scaled forward motion vector; and
- obtaining a final backward motion vector for the B-block by subtracting the delta motion vector from the scaled backward motion vector.
- 6. A method for decoding a sequence of video image frames according to claim 5. further comprising the step of forming a decoded output, wherein the decoded output is responsive to a bitstream comprising:

temporal reference information for the first and second frames of the PB-frame pairs;

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motion vector information for the P-blocks:

quantized residual error information for the P-blocks: the delta motion vector information for the B-blocks: and quantized residual error information for the B-blocks.

7. A method for decoding a sequence of video image 25 frames according to claim 6. wherein

the bitstream contains additional information to indicate the presence of at least one of:

the delta motion vector information for the B-blocks; and the quantized residual error information for the B-blocks.

8. A method of decoding a sequence of video image frames according to claim 5. wherein

the scaling is based on a temporal reference of the first and second frames of the PB-frame pair.

An apparatus for encoding a sequence of video image frames comprising:

means for encoding each frame in a sequence of video image frames into a set of group of pictures, each group of pictures comprising an I-frame followed by a plurality of PB-frame pairs:

means for dividing the I-frame and the PB-frame pair into a plurality of spatially non-overlapping blocks of pixel data:

means for encoding and decoding the I-blocks of the I-frame independently from any other frames in the group of pictures:

means for storing the decoded I-blocks to predictively encode subsequent frames:

means for predictively encoding and decoding the P-blocks of the second frame of the PB-frame pair based on the I-blocks in the previous I-frame or the P-blocks in the previous PB-frame pair:

means for storing the decoded P-blocks to predictively 55 encode subsequent frames:

means for deriving a scaled forward motion vector and a scaled backward motion vector for a B-block by scaling the motion vector of the corresponding P-block in the current PB-trame pair, the B-block being the first frame of the PB-trame pair:

means for obtaining a final forward motion vector for the B-block by adding a delta motion vector to the scaled forward motion vector:

means for obtaining a final backward motion vector for 65 the B-block by subtracting the same delta motion vector from the scaled backward motion vector; and

means for encoding the B-blocks of the first frame of the PB-frame pairs based on the I-blocks in the previous I-frame or the P-blocks in the previous PB-frame pair and the corresponding P-block in the current PB-frame pair using the final forward motion vector and the final backward motion vector.

10. An apparatus for decoding a sequence of video image frames comprising:

means for decoding each frame in a sequence of video image frames into a set of group of pictures, each group of pictures comprising an I-frame followed by a plurality of PB-frame pairs:

means for decoding the I-blocks of the I-frame independently of any other frames in the group of pictures;

means for storing the decoded I-blocks to predictively decode subsequent frames:

means for decoding the P-blocks of the second frame of the PB-frame pair based on the I-blocks in the previous I-frame or the P-blocks in the previous PB-frame pair; means for storing the decoded P-blocks to predictively

decode subsequent frames:

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means for deriving a scaled forward motion vector and a scaled backward motion vector for a B-block by scaling the motion vector of the corresponding P-block in the current PB-frame pair, the B-block being the first frame of the PB-frame pair.

means for obtaining a final forward motion vector for the B-block by adding a delta motion vector to the scaled forward motion vector;

means for obtaining a final backward motion vector for the B-block by subtracting the delta motion vector to the scaled backward motion vector; and

means for decoding the B-blocks of the first frame of the PB-frame pairs based on the I-blocks in the previous I-frame of the P-blocks in the previous PB-frame pair and the corresponding P-block in the current PB-frame pair using the final forward motion vector and the final backward motion vector.

11. A method for encoding a sequence of video image frames comprising the steps of:

dividing a source sequence into a plurality of groups of pictures, each group of pictures comprising a first frame (I-frame) followed by a plurality of pairs of predictively encoded frames (PB-frame pairs):

dividing each I-frame or PB-frame pair into a plurality of blocks:

50 encoding the blocks from the I-frame:

predictively encoding the blocks from the second frame of the PB-frame pair:

bi-directionally predictively encoding the blocks from the first frame of a PB-frame pair (B-blocks):

deriving a scaled forward motion vector and a scaled backward motion vector for the B-block:

obtaining a final forward motion vector for the B-block by adding a delta motion vector to the scaled forward motion vector; and

obtaining a final backward motion vector for the B-block by subtracting the delta motion vector from the scaled backward motion vector.

12. An apparatus for encoding a sequence of video image 65 frames comprising:

means for dividing a source sequence into a plurality of groups of pictures, each group of pictures comprising a

first frame (I-frame) followed by a plurality of pairs of predictively encoded frames (PB-frame pairs);

means for dividing each I-frame or PB-frame pair into a plurality of blocks:

means for encoding the blocks from the I-frame:

means for predictively encoding the blocks from the second frame of the PB-frame pair;

means for bi-directionally predictively encoding the blocks from the first frame of a PB-frame pair (B-blocks);

means for deriving a scaled forward motion vector and a scaled backward motion vector for the B-block:

means for obtaining a final forward motion vector for the B-block by adding a delta motion vector to the scaled forward motion vector; and

means for obtaining a final backward motion vector for the B-block by subtracting the delta motion vector from the scaled backward motion vector.

. . . . . .

1	13. A method for encoding a
2	sequence of video image frames comprising
3	the steps of:
4	dividing a source sequence
5	into a group of pictures, each group of
6	pictures comprising an I-frame followed by
7	a plurality of P-frames and B-frames,
8	dividing each I-frame, P-frame
9	and B-frame into a plurality of spatially non-
10	overlapping blocks of pixel data;
11	encoding a block in the I-
12	frame independently from any other frames
13	in the group of pictures;
14	predictively encoding a block
15	in a P-frame, based on the I-frame
16	positioned before the P-frame or a previous
17	P-frame positioned before the P-frame;
18	bi-directionally predictively
19	encoding a block in a B-frame, based on the
20	I-frame positioned before the B-frame or the
21	previous P-frame and the P-frame positioned
22	after the B-frame;
23	deriving a scaled forward
24	motion vector and a scaled backward motion
25	vector for the block in the B-frame by
26	scaling a motion vector of the block

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27	predictively encoded in the P-frame
28	positioned after the B-frame;
29	obtaining a final forward
30	motion vector for the block in the B-frame
31	by adding a delta motion vector to the scaled
32	forward motion vector; and
33	obtaining a final backward
34	motion vector for the block in the B-frame
35	by adding the delta motion vector to the
36	scaled backward motion vector.
1	14. A method for encoding a
2	sequence of video image frames according
3	to claim 13, wherein the deriving step
4	includes
5	scaling of the forward and
6	backward motion vectors is based on a
7	temporal reference of the P-frame and B-
8	<u>frame.</u>
1	15. A method for encoding a
2	sequence of video image frames according
3	to claim 13, further comprising the step of
4	forming an encoded output, wherein the
5	encoded output is a bitstream comprising:
6	temporal reference
7	information for the B-frame and the P-
8	frame:

9	motion vector information for
10	the block in the P-frame;
11	quantized residual error
12	information for the block in the P-frame;
13	delta motion vector
14	information for the block in the B-frame;
15	<u>and</u>
16	quantized residual error
17	information for the block in the B-frame.
1	16. A method for encoding a
1	10. A method for encouning a
2	sequence of video image frames according
3	to claim 15, wherein
4	the output bitstream contains
4	•
5	additional information indicating a presence
6	of at least one of the delta motion vector
7	information for the block in the B-frame;
8	and the quantized residual error information
9	for the block in the B-frame.



US005825421A

United States Patent [19] [11] Patent Number:

5,825,421

[45] Date of Patent:

Oct. 20, 1998

#### [54] VIDEO CODING METHOD AND DECODING METHOD AND DEVICES THEREOF

[75] Inventor: Thiow Keng Tan, Singapore, Singapore

[73] Assignee: Matsushita Electronic Industrial Co., Ltd.. Osaka. Japan

[21] Appl. No.: 773,574

Tan

[56]

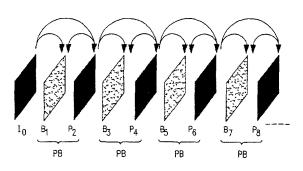
[22] Filed: Dec. 27, 1996

[30] Foreign Application Priority Data

#### References Cited

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PB FRAME PREDICTION

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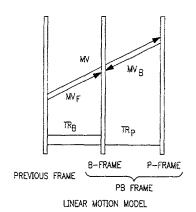
ABSTRACT

Primary Examiner—Tommy P. Chin Assistant Examiner—Tung Vo Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Ratner & Prestia

A new predictive coding is used to increase the temporal frame rate and coding efficiency without introducing excessive delay. Currently the motion vector for the blocks in the bi-directionally predicted frame is derived from the motion vector of the corresponding block in the forward predicted frame using a linear motion model. This however is not effective when the motion in the image sequence is not linear. The efficiency of this method can be further improved if a non-linear motion model is used. In this model a delta motion vector is added to or subtracted from the derived forward and backward motion vector, respectively. The encoder performs an additional search to determine if there is a need for the delta motion vector. The presence of this delta motion vector in the transmitted bitstream is signalled to the decoder which then takes the appropriate action to make use of the delta motion vector to derive the effective forward and backward motion vectors for the

#### 12 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets

bi-directionally predicted block.



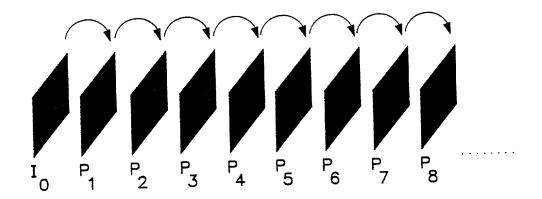
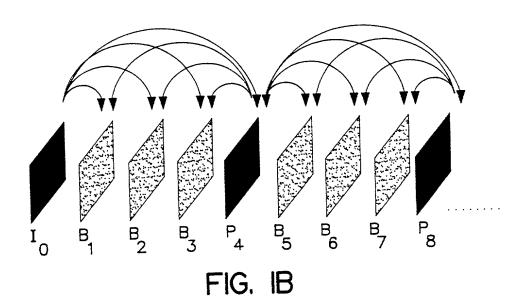
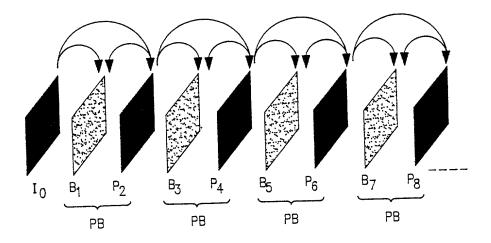


FIG. IA PRIOR ART (H.261)

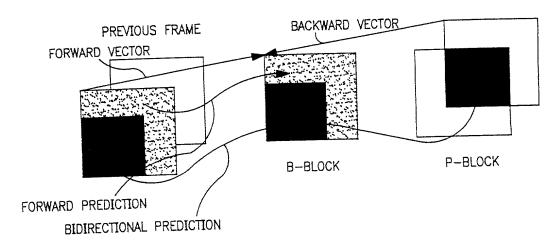


PRIOR ART (MPEG)



PB FRAME PREDICTION

FIG. 2A



B-BLOCK PREDICTION

FIG. 2B

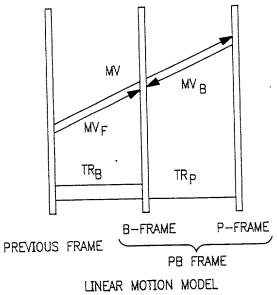
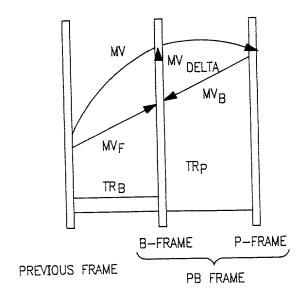


FIG. 3A



NON-LINEAR MOTION MODEL

FIG. 3B

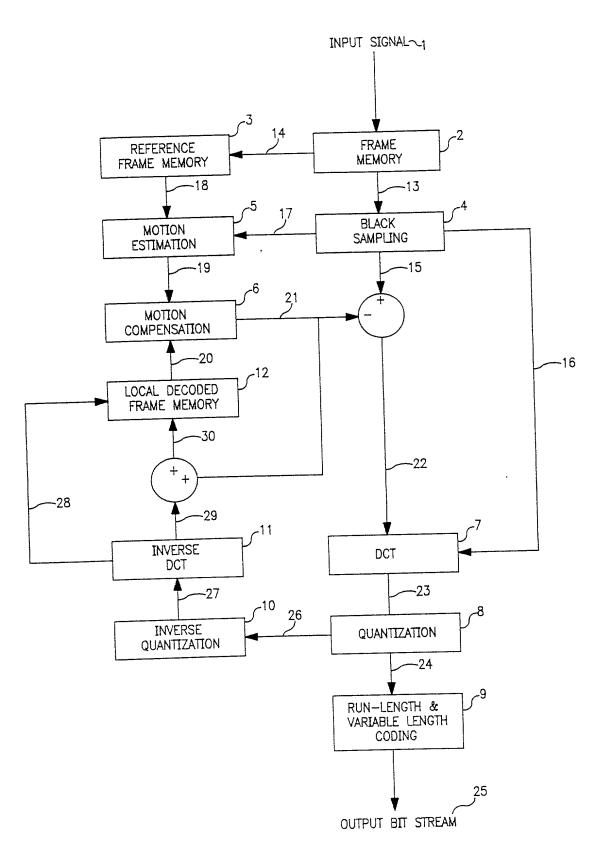
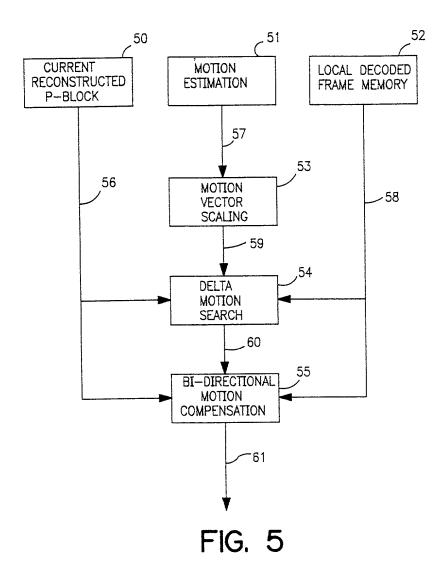


FIG. 4



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My residence and post office address and citizenship a	re stated below next to my name.	
I am authorized to act on behalf of the following assign	Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd	d
and the title of my position with said assignee is: Direct	tor	
The entire title to the patent identified below is vested in	n said assignee.	
Name of Patentee(s): Thiow Keng Tan		
Patent Number 5,825,421	Date of Patent Issued October 20, 1998	
Title of Invention VIDEO CODING METHOD AND D	ECODING METHOD AND DEVICES	S THEREOF
I believe said patentee(s) to be the original, first and so described and claimed in said patent, for which a reissi	• • • • • •	
VIDEO CODING METHOD AND DECODING MET		
the specification of which  is attached hereto.		
was filed on as reissue ap	olication number	
(If applicable)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
I have reviewed and understand the contents of the about amended by any amendment referred to above.	ove identified specification, including the	e claims, as
I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is	material to patentability as defined in 3	7 CFR 1.56.
I verily believe the original patent to be wholly or partly below. (Check all boxes that apply.)	inoperative or invalid, for the reasons d	escribed
by reason of a defective specification or drawing		
by reason of the patentee claiming more or less	than he had the right to claim in the pat	ent.
by reason of other errors.		
At least one error upon which reissue is based is descr	bed as follows:	
During the prosecution of the application that issued a the features disclosed in new claims 13-16 were appro- all that they had a right to claim. This error was made	oriate to claim. As such, the inventors of	recognize that lid not claim
[Attach additional sh	eets, if needed.]	
All errors corrected in this reissue application arose wit applicant.	nout any deceptive intention on the part	of the

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I hereby appoint all business in the Name(s) Allan Ratne		osecute this rewith. on Number	application	and tra	nsact
Jack J. Janko	<b>,</b> , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
otton 5. stant	72,070				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Correspondence	Address: Direct all communications about the	application	to:		
Customer N			Place Num	e Custo ber Ba I Here	omer r Code
Firm or Individual Name	Allan Ratner; Ratner & Prestia				
Address	P.O. Box 980				
Address					
City	Valley Forge	State	PA	Zip	19482
Country		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1	
Telephone	(610) 407-0700	Fax	(610) 407-0	0701	
were made with fine and imprisor	that all statements made herein of my own known on information and belief are believed to be truithe knowledge that willful false statements and ment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1 001, and that alidity of the application, any patent issuing the ected.	ue; and furth the like so n t such willful	er that these nade are pu false stater	e state inishab nents r	le by nav
	son signing (given name, family name)				
Dr. Osamu Yama	azak, Director				·
Signature		Date			
Address of Assi	gnee 1006, Oaza Kadoma, Kadoma-shi Osaka, 571 Japan	I			
Patentee Thi	ow Keng Tan	Citize	enship Malaysia		
	Office Address Block 553, Choa Chu Kang No	rth 6, 11-08	uiu y biu		
Singapore 2368					
Patentee		Citize	enship		
Residence/Post	Office Address	1			

# **DECLARATION**

## **REGISTERED PRACTITIONER INFORMATION** (Supplemental Sheet)

Name	Registration	Name	Registration
Kevin R. Casey	Number		Number
Benjamin E. Leace	32,117		
James C. Simmons	33,412		
	24,842		
Lawrence E. Ashery	34,515		
Christopher R. Lewis Robert L. Andersen	36,201		
	25,771		
Daniel N. Calder	27,424		
Louis W. Beardell, Jr.	40,506		
Jacques L. Etkowicz	41,738		
Jonathan H. Spadt	45,122		
Mark J. Marcelli	38,040		
Joshua L. Cohen	42,690		
Jack J. Jankovitz	34,608		
Kevin W. Goldstein	42,621		
Christopher I. Halliday	26,277		
Paul D. Golian	33,602		
William P. Hauser	41,712		
Bruce M. Monroe	28,028		
Rex A. Donnelly, IV	42,866		
Costas Krikelis			

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As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:  My residence, post office address and citizenship are stated below next I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is list and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter in patent number	ted below) or an original, first which is described and claimed 1998 , and for which a AND DECODING METHOD AND ,
As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:  My residence, post office address and citizenship are stated below next I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is list and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter in patent number	to my name. ted below) or an original, first r which is described and claimed  1998 , and for which a AND DECODING METHOD AND ,
My residence, post office address and citizenship are stated below next I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is list and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter in patent number	ted below) or an original, first which is described and claimed 1998 , and for which a AND DECODING METHOD AND ,
was filed on as reissue application no	umber /
	umber/
and was amended on (Ifapplicable)	
(II applicable)	
I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified speas amended by any amendment referred to above.  I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to pate 37 CFR 1.56.  I verily believe the original patent to be wholly or partly inoperative or in below. (Check all boxes that apply.)	ntability as defined in
by reason of a defective specification or drawing.	
x by reason of the patentee claiming more or less than he had the ri	ight to claim in the patent.
At least one error upon which reissue is based is described as follows:	
During the prosecution of the application that issued as the above precognize that the features disclosed in new claims 13-16 were applied inventors did not claim all that they had a right to claim. This error intent.	ropriate to claim. As such, the

Docket Number (Optional) (REISSUE APPLICATION DECLARATION BY THE INVENTOR, page 2) MTS-880US1 All errors corrected in this reissue application arose without any deceptive intention on the part of the applicant. As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. Name(s) Registration Number 19.717 Allan Ratner Jack J. Jankovitz 42,690 Correspondence Address: Direct all communications about the application to: Place Customer Number Bar **Customer Number** Code Label here OR Type Customer Number here Firm or Individual Name Ratner & Prestia Address P.O. Box 980 Address City Valley Forge PA State ZIP 19482 Country Telephone (610) 407-0700 (610) 407-0701 Fax I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine and imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1001, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this declaration is directed. Full name of sole or first inventor (given name, family name) Thiow Keng Tan Inventor's signature Residence Date Singapore Post Office Address Block 553, Choa Chu Kang North 6, #11-08 Citizenship Malaysia Full name of second joint inventor (given name, family name) Inventor's signature Date Residence Citizenship Post Office Address Full name of third joint inventor (given name, family name) Inventor's signature Date Residence Citizenship Post Office Address Additional joint inventors are named on separately numbered sheets attached hereto.

# **DECLARATION**

# **REGISTERED PRACTITIONER** INFORMATION (Supplemental Sheet)

Name	Registration Number	Name	Registration Number
Paul F. Prestia	23,031		
Andrew L. Ney	20,300		
Kevin R. Casey	32,117		
Benjamin E. Leace	33,412		
James C. Simmons	24,842		
Lawrence E. Ashery	34,515		
Christopher R. Lewis	36,201		
Robert L. Andersen	25,771		
Daniel N. Calder	27,424		
Louis W. Beardell, Jr.	40,506		
Jacques L. Etkowicz	41,738		
Jonathan H. Spadt	45,122		
Mark J. Marcelli	38,040		
Joshua L. Cohen	42,690		
Jack J. Jankovitz	34,608		
Kevin W. Goldstein	42,621		
Christopher I. Halliday	26,277		
Paul D. Golian	33,602		
William P. Hauser	41,712		
Bruce M. Monroe	28,028		
Rex A. Donnelly, IV	42,866		
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10/18/00

# REQUEST FOR TRANSFER OF DRAWINGS FROM ORIGINAL PATENT TO REISSUE APPLICATION

Please transfer the drawings from original patent, 5,825,421, issued on October 20, 1998, for the invention entitled VIDEO CODING METHOD AND DECODING METHOD AND DEVICES THEREOF to the reissue application, the specification of which is attached hereto.

Date:

Allan Ratner, Reg. No. 19,717

Jack J. Jankovitz, Reg. No. 42,690

Ratner & Prestia P.O. Box 980

Valley Forge, PA 19482

# REISSUE APPLICATION BY THE INVENTOR, OFFER TO SURRENDER PATENT

Docket Number (Optional)

OFFER TO SURREINDER PATE	MTS-880US1		
This is part of the application for a reissue patent ba	ased on the original patent identified below.		
Name of Patentee(s) Thiow Keng Tan			
Patent Number 5,825,421	Date Patent Issued October 20, 1998		
Title of invention VIDEO CODING METHOD AND DE	ECODING METHOD AND DEVICES THEREOF		
I am the inventor of the original patent.			
I offer to surrender the original patent.			
1. X Filed herein is a certificate under 37 CFF	R 3.73(b).		
2. Ownership of the patent is in the inventor(s), and no assignment of the patent has been made.			
One of boxes 1 or 2 above must be checked.			
The written consent of all assignees owning an undivided interest in the original patent is included in this application for reissue.			
Signature	Date		
Typed or printed name	,		
Thiow Keng Tan			
The assignee owning an undivided interest in said or and the assignee consents to the accompanying app	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
I hereby declare that all statements made herein of r statements made on information and belief are belie were made with the knowledge that willful false state fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1001 jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent declaration is directed.	ved to be true; and further that these statements ements and the like so made are punishable by and that such willful false statements may		
Name of assignee			
Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd Signature of person signing for assignee	Date		
Typed or printed name and title of person signing for	assignee		
Dr. Osamu Yamazaki D	irector		

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Name of assignee

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. Signature of person signing for assignee

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REISSUE APPLICATION BY THE ASSIGNEE, OFFER TO SURRENDER PATENT		Docket Number (Optional) MTS-880US1
This is part of the application for a reissu		
Name of Patentee(s):	ao patoni badda dii tiro diig	
Thiow Keng Tan		
Patent Number		
5,825,421	October 20,	1998
Title of Invention VIDEO CODING METHOD AND DECODING METHOD AND DEVICES THEREOF		
Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd  I offer to surrender the original patent.  X  A certificate under 37 CFR 3.73(		ntire interest in the original patent.
I am authorized to act on behalf of the	e assignee.	
I hereby declare that all statements made statements made on information and be were made with the knowledge that willf fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 jeopardize the validity of the application declaration is directed.	lief are believed to be true ful false statements and the U.S.C. 1001 and that such	; and further that these statements e like so made are punishable by willful false statements may

Typed or printed name and title of person signing for assignee

Dr. Osamu Yamazaki

Director

Date

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### ASSENT BY ASSIGNEE FOR FILING OF REISSUE APPLICATION

This is part of the application for a reissue patent filed herewith based on the original patent identified as follows:

Name of Patentee: Matsushita Electric Industrial Co, Ltd.

Patent Number: 5,825,421

Date Patent Issued: October 20, 1998

Title of Invention: VIDEO CODING METHOD AND DECODING METHOD AND DEVICES THEREOF

I am an assignee owning an undivided interest to the above original patent.

I assent to the accompanying application for reissue

Attached is a "Certificate under 37 C.F.R. section 3.73(b)"

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.		
	Date:	
Signature of person signing for assignee		
Dr. Osamu Yamazaki		

**PATENT** MTS-880US1

### IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: T. Tan

: Art Unit:

Serial No.: To Be Assigned

: Examiner:

Filed:

Herewith

FOR:

VIDEO CODING METHOD AND

DECODING METHOD AND DEVICES

THEREOF

# CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 CFR 3.73 (b)

Assistant Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

SIR:

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., a Japanese Corporation certifies that it is the assignee of the entire right, title and interest in the patent application identified above by virtue of an assignment from the inventor of the patent application identified above. The assignment was recorded in the Patent and Trademark Office at Reel 8607, Frame 0024, for which a copy thereof is attached.

The undersigned has reviewed all the documents in the chain of title of the patent application identified above and, to the best of undersigned's knowledge and belief, title is in the assignee identified above.

The undersigned (whose title is supplied below) is empowered to act on behalf of the assignee.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true, and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further, that these statements are made with the knowledge that willful false statements, and the like so made, are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001, Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Date	<u> </u>	
Name	:Dr. Osamu Yamazaki	
Title	:Director	
Signature	:	



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AUGUST 14, 1997

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\*1004637874\*

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RECORDATION DATE: 07/15/1997

REEL/FRAME: 8607/0024 NUMBER OF PAGES: 3

BRIEF: ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNOR'S INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).

ASSIGNOR:

TAN, THIOW KENG

DOC DATE: 03/03/1997

ASSIGNEE:

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. 1006, OAZA KADOMA, KADOMA-SHI OSAKA, JAPAN 571

SERIAL NUMBER: 08773574

PATENT NUMBER:

FILING DATE: 12/27/1996

ISSUE DATE:

MAYA BENNETT, EXAMINER ASSIGNMENT DIVISION OFFICE OF PUBLIC RECORDS

No legalization required

### ASSIGNMENT

WHEREAS, the ASSIGNOR, comprising the following named inventor(s)

	Inventor(s)			
ASSIGNOR(s)/ INVENTOR(s)	1. Tan, Thiow Keng	2		
	3	4		
	has made an invention entitled:			
	VIDEO CODING METHOD AND DECODING METHOD AND DEVICES THEREOF			
	and has executed an application for Letters Patent of the United States concurrently herewith;			
ASSIGNEE (Full Name and address)	WHEREAS, the ASSIGN Matsushita Electric Indus			
	of 1006, Oaza Kadoma,	Kadoma-shi, Osaka 571 JAPAN		

is desirous of acquiring the entire interest in and to said invention and the Letters Patent to be obtained therefor,

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the payment by ASSIGNEE to ASSIGNOR of a sum corresponding to One Dollar (\$1.00), and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, ASSIGNOR, intending to be legally bound, hereby sells, assigns and transfers to ASSIGNEE, its successors and assigns the full and exclusive right, title and interest in and to said invention, all applications for Letters Patent for said invention, including all divisions and pratinuations thereof, all rights to claim priority based thereon, and all Letters Patent, including reissues, to be obtained therefor, including any and all foreign patent rights in this invention corresponding thereto.

ASSIGNOR hereby warrants that no assignment, sale, agreement or encumbrance has been or will be made or entered into which would conflict with this Assignment.

ASSIGNOR agrees it shall be legally bound, upon request of the ASSIGNEE or its successors or assigns or a legal representative thereof, to supply all information and evidence of which the ASSIGNOR has knowledge or possession, relating to the making and practice of said invention, to testify in any legal proceeding relating thereto, to execute all instruments proper to patent the invention in the United States of America and foreign countries in the name of the ASSIGNEE, and to execute all instruments proper to carry out the intent of this instrument.

If the invention requires a biological deposit, ASSIGNOR also grants to ASSIGNEE such control over any deposit made by ASSIGNOR as may be necessary to the validity of the patent rights assigned herein.

ASSIGNOR authorizes ASSIGNOR's attorney to insert at the end hereof the serial number and filing date of the aforesaid application for United States Letters Patent and/or the Attorney docket or file designation for this application.

If the ASSIGNOR includes more than one individual, these obligations shall apply to these individuals both individually and collectively.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Assignment is executed on the day indicated below.

(Typed or Printed Name)	(Signature)	(Date)		
1. Tan, Thiow Keng	Timble Car	March	3,	1997
2				
3				
4				
Application for United States	Letters Patent			
Serial No. 08/773,574.	Filed Door of	-x 27,	199	96
Artomey Docket No.	MTS-ESD			